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FRENCH GUNS ARE NOW DOMINATING

More Than Equal to the Heavy Batteries of the Crown Prince.

Paris, April 23.—Nothing in this war so far is comparable to the stupendous fury of the Mort Homme battle, which has been raging fiercely for the past thirty hours.

The German crown prince is piling up regiment after regiment on the blood-drenched slopes of that sinister hill, which is likely to prove the graveyard of the German hopes of capturing Verdun.

Today a clear account of the course of the battle during the past week reached me.

At the beginning of the week the French held the crest of Dead Man, but the crown prince's battery swept it with such a hellish fire that General Petain withdrew his front line to the southwest, south and southeast slopes.

The Germans at this time held the north and northwest slopes and a position similar to that of Hartmannsweilerkopf was established with both sides unable to occupy the summit.

Surprise Attack.
On Thursday, however, General Petain sprang a surprise attack on the northern slopes, which gave him the German trenches, his troops holding them against several sharp counter attacks.

The crown prince refused to accept the result of Thursday's battle as final and on Friday night he delivered a series of accurate blows which lasted until dawn. During this fighting some of the Saxons gained possession of General Petain's most advanced trench on the northern slopes, but a speedy counter attack threw them out.

After this repulse to his infantry the crown prince ordered his guns into action. All of yesterday morning a furious fire covered every inch of the terrain between Mort Homme and the Bethincourt brook.

Silesians Sent to Death.
At 2 p. m. the shelling ceased and a brigade of hardy Silesians were ordered to regain the northern slopes of Mort Homme.

One regiment leaped from their trenches and dashed across the interval between the trenches, but so completely did the French cannon and machine guns cover the ground that the attack was doomed to instant failure.

A second regiment of Silesians was then ordered to advance. It got further than the first, only to suffer heavier losses. The Silesians fell thick and fast until the survivors dropped to their stomachs and crawled back to their own trenches.

This brigade's losses are estimated at 40 per cent, or 4000 men. And General Petain still holds Mort Homme in a firm grip.

The lesson of all the fighting in the latter part of the week is that the Germans are now powerless to quell the French gunfire and probably it is not an exaggeration to say that General Petain now has a decisive superiority in this vital respect. In other words, the Easter battle has shown once and for a, that the crown prince cannot take Verdun.

Swept by French Guns.
A bloody episode before Fort Vaux on the eve of Good Friday demonstrated as clearly as the Mort Homme battle the deadly work of the French batteries.

The Prussian general commanding there packed his trenches with 10,000 men in readiness for a great attack, but a few minutes before it was planned to open work reached the French commander of the impending danger.

A swift telephone message to the rear unleashed every French gun and within sixty seconds their fire was concentrated to a nicety on the compact mass of German huddled in their trenches in momentary expectation of an order to attack.

Every shell took a terrible toll in this work of slaughter and the whole brigade, instead of attempting to storm Fort Vaux, had to get to the rear to reform.

"I just adore Nature. Don't you?" "Yes, in moderation, but one can't help feeling that Nature was intended for the lower classes."—Browning's Magazine.

NOTICE:

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NO WITHDRAWAL OF AMERICANS

Forces Now in Mexico Are to Remain and Be Strengthened.

San Antonio, Texas, April 23.—General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff, declared today that he "saw no prospect of the withdrawal of American troops."

Although he had intended to leave here today for Washington, General Scott was still here tonight and said he did not know now when he would depart. He added that he already had made his report to Secretary Baker.

It is not his intention he said, to go to El Paso or Columbus and he conveyed the impression that he would depart soon.

Press dispatches telling of the approval by Secretary Baker of a repositioning of troops along lines recommended by General Funston, were read to General Scott and Funston and they admitted the information had been officially received, but neither would comment on the nature of the proposed re-distribution. It was indicated, however, that this did not mean radical action involving changes of base and of main lines of communication.

Will Increase Force.
It was pointed out that the force General Pershing has in Mexico is in need of recuperation and General Scott intimated that about all that would be done would be to take such steps as would increase the efficiency of the organization. The Sixth cavalry from the district near Brownsville, Texas, passed through here today on its way to Columbus, where it will remain with the remainder of the 2300 men General Funston ordered there last week to be used by General Pershing, if he required them.

General Scott spent today as yesterday. In careful study of information reaching departmental headquarters concerning developments in Mexico and along the border. Although non-committal to an unusual degree, he made it clear that he had not recommended the withdrawal of the troops and that in their retention in Mexico for the present he was in thorough accord with the secretary of war.

The only reports received at headquarters today from General Pershing or the base at Columbus dealt with the routine of the expedition. No active aggression had been made against the forces at any point nor was any offensive move made by the Americans.

There is no disposition to deny that the pursuit of Villa is at a standstill.

Troops Near Parral.
The official admission has been made that General Pershing has concentrated his forces, drawn back on the main column and detached cavalry forces that were for a time whipping the country in the vicinity of Parral.

Army officers generally expressed the opinion that the failure to withdraw the troops now or very soon greatly increased the danger of clashes with Carranza's forces and on such a scale that military operations might be made necessary over a much greater scope than contemplated in the chase for Villa.

Reliable reports that an anti-American sentiment is growing rapidly south of the border, has been received at headquarters and no secret is made that credence is placed in these reports.

It was suggested that the presence here of General Scott might result in General Funston going to Pershing's base and possibly on into Mexico, to confer with him, but no confirmation was available either from General Funston or General Scott.

Consul Benrath received today from General Gavira a report that he had been informed that Pablo Lopez, reported to have led the band that killed 17 Americans in Chihuahua and who was reported to have been wounded in the raid on Columbus, had been captured with three of his men in a cave near Santa Ysabel. A report added that Lopez was being taken to Chihuahua for trial.

General Gavira also reported that Manuel Baca, who recently was said to have led an attack on a detachment of the American forces in Mexico, had been killed at Santa Tomas. According to Gavira's information Baca attacked Santa Tomas and his band was defeated by the townspeople, who killed Baca and fifteen of his men.

VERDUN FRONT HAS GREAT ARMY
Paris, April 23, 1:20 p. m.—The following official communication was issued tonight:

"South of the Somme our artillery carried it concentrated forces on the German trenches in the neighborhood of Fresnoy and Hattencourt, south of Chauleux."

"West of the Meuse there was a somewhat violent bombardment against Hill 304."

"East of the Meuse and in the Woëvre there were artillery gusts, but no infantry action occurred during the course of the day."

"In Lorraine we vigorously shelled the enemy's works in the sector of Leintrey. No event of importance occurred on the rest of the front."

"Thirty German divisions have appeared on the Verdun front up to April 22. It is to be remarked that the German command seeks to carry on the action with the last troops possible, but keeps them all at the front until they are completely used. As fast as losses are sustained the German command reforms the units by means of reinforcements and brings them back to the attack when they are scarcely reconstituted."

"It is thus that certain divisions have reappeared on this front as often as three and even four times."

The Belgian official communication reads:

"The activity of the opposing artillery forces was resumed with vigor today, particularly in the whole sector between Nieucourt and Dixmude. German transport by railroad was effectively taken under our fire near the village of Beers."

Read the Classified Ads.

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ROOSEVELT IS AFTER WILSON

Former President Makes Another Attack Against Weak Policy of Preparedness.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., April 23.—Responding to an inquiry as to the nation's preparedness for possible war, former President Roosevelt today made the following statement:

"Men are saying that they stand behind the president or by the president. I wish to speak for the men who in the event of war will stand in front of the president and between him and the foreign enemy, and who therefore will stand between danger and the men who are behind or beside the president."

"These are the men who will go to the war at once if there is war with Germany or with any other great power and who feel as I do that we would far rather go to war unprepared than see our women and children murdered with impunity and the honor of the flag stained. But it is a wicked thing that the folly of our rulers in obeying the peace-at-any-price people and of the apostles of anti-preparedness should make the sacrifice either useless or else needlessly and appallingly wasteful in blood."

Family Will Go.
"In the event of such a war my four sons will go and one and perhaps both of my sons-in-law; I will go myself; the young kinsfolk and friends of my sons will go; so my words are spoken with eyes open."

"It is of small consequence what happens to us of the older generation; but when I think of the young men and women who are being sacrificed, not to the nation's need, but to the nation's folly."

"I would far rather see them dead than see them flinch from their duty when the honor of our people is concerned. But if we now go to war these young men and all their fellows will be victims of fever and dysentery and lung trouble in the camps, because we have not prepared in advance, because they and those who would lead and care for them have not been trained in advance."

Failure to Provide.
"They will be butchered needlessly in battle because we have failed to prepare masses of artillery and machine guns and motor trucks and shells and aeroplanes and have failed to provide and train the men who shall manage all the formidable and delicate mechanism of war."

"Twenty months have passed since the great war began and during all this time we have not prepared in even the smallest degree, in order, if possible, to avert war from us, or if it could not be averted, to wage it efficiently and successfully."

"The pacifists and anti-preparedness people have had their will and our rulers at Washington have bowed to them and left us helpless; and with blind fault they said they did this in the interests of peace."

"When will our people learn that peace of unpreparedness is the peace of cowardice and folly and may at any time lead to overwhelming disaster."

"Fourteen months ago we notified Germany that she is doing whatever she has done and has continued to do, we would hold her to a strict accountability. Such language could only be justified if immediately and in thoroughgoing fashion we had been enabled to take the task of preparing and therefore showing that we meant what we said and that we possessed both the will and the power to make our words good."

"Such a course would not have increased. It would have greatly diminished the chances of war. But we sat supine. We took not one step to prepare. Naturally Germany did not treat us seriously; we misled her."

"Now, fourteen months afterward, we say that we were serious. If Germany now does as we wish, it will, as I have said before, be proof positive that Germany would have promptly yielded if fourteen months ago we had so acted that Germany knew we meant what we said; and in such case, therefore, our rulers at Washington will have been proved responsible for the blood of the thousands of peaceful men, women and children who have been killed."

"If she does not yield we are then faced with a crisis for which, during twenty-one months, we have failed to prepare in even the smallest degree."

"The failure of our rulers at Washington to prepare during these twenty-one months when even a child ought to have seen what was impending, has represented a folly so great, it is in its effect it was a crime against the nation."

GUNS ROAR ON A FIFTY-MILE FRONT
London, April 23.—The Germans are launching 600,000 men in successive relays against the French positions north of Verdun, according to an official estimate made in Paris tonight.

During the day the artillery bore the brunt of the fighting, the foot troops, remaining in their trenches and dugouts while the big guns hammered away on nearly every sector of the fifty-mile front, from the Argonne far into the Woëvre. The strongest bombardment of the day took place on the west of the Meuse, where the Germans are clearing by gunfire their way for an attack on the dominating crest of Hill No. 304.

A further advance southeast of Haucourt, west of the Meuse, where the crown prince is driving against the Paris-Verdun railway, is reported in the official communication from Berlin. This, together with some minor gains by the French in Avocourt wood, marks the only change of front in the last twenty-four hours.

Charles Richman, who played the leading part in "The Battle Cry of Peace" in his latest success, "The Hero of Submarine D-2." Last time tonight at the Ogden Theatre.

EARLY REPLY TO BE GIVEN NOTE

Many Germans Are Openly Opposed to a Breach With United States.

Berlin, April 23, via Copenhagen to special chancellor, Dr. Von Bethmann, whom would seem to justify the assumption that the empire's responsible leaders at great headquarters have finished consideration of the American note and reached the decision concerning Germany's reply. What this reply will be is naturally unknown to any but the highest officials.

The chancellor's return, it is understood, was not expected until Tuesday; hence a general decision appears to have been reached earlier than looked for. There is no intimation of when the reply will be formulated but there seems to be much significance in the fact that the Lokai Anzeiger, which is consistently well informed and says that "Germany's strength and prestige have so increased in the last twenty months in the eyes of the whole world that the German government has, indeed, only to follow the commandments of wisdom."

The obvious deduction, according to the view, however, is that there is nothing to prevent Germany from making certain concessions if the leaders feel they can properly do so. Whether they do feel that they can go thus far is, of course, another question.

There is unquestionably a considerable peace party in Germany, which includes powerful financial interests represented by the Boerse organs and the Frankfurter Zeitung and including also the Berlin Tageblatt and Social-Liberal organs. Certain higher officials also would consent to a breach of war with the United States only most reluctantly and under pressure of what seemed to them an unavoidable necessity.

It may be without significance that Maximilian Harden was permitted to print a remarkable article in his paper, Zukunft, defending President Wilson's standpoint in plain words.

With the possible exception of a handful of extremists, there appears to be nobody in Germany desirous of a breach of war with the United States. It is said, however, that if the government should reject the demands of the American note respecting submarine warfare, it would find the unity of supporters of Germany's position. Even those to whom the idea of a rupture between Germany and the United States is most distasteful agree in feeling that the government must refuse to weaken its means of warring against Great Britain, though this should mean a breach with the United States.

A faint note of optimism is sounded by the Vorwaerts, the organ of the Social Democratic party, but other papers speak openly of "an unavoidable breach."

A striking feature in connection with the whole matter is the fact that the press almost unanimously speaks of "Wilson's note" and only in exceptional cases of "the American note." Most of the papers disregard reports showing that congress is supporting President Wilson and the Post declares that Mr. Wilson "by no means has a safe majority behind him."

The Lokai Anzeiger speaks of President Wilson as "a short-sighted man desirous of the victory of might, which will be America's greatest enemy in the future," and declares that he is "trying to place a false halo on his own head."

The Tagesschau Rundschau surprises even the Tages Zeitung's customary bitterness in its attack on President Wilson and the United States and speaks of a breach between the two countries as a virtually accomplished fact.

"President Wilson's ultimatum," it says, "shows that America has decided that now is the time openly to go over the ranks of Germany's opponents and America's demands seek to prevent Germany from striking England, whose protector and ally America is."

"President Wilson's ultimatum has cleared up the situation even for those who formerly did not want to see light. Had it come six weeks earlier it would have been more favorable for us. We no longer retreat, but rather must use the freedom which the enemy has given us to conduct unlimited submarine warfare, with consideration for nobody and rely upon the confidence of our experts who hope with the help of this weapon, used only from a military standpoint, to compel England to peace. A breach in relations, because it is inevitable, must be borne. It cannot endanger our favorable military position. From a breach of relations to a declaration of war is a fairly long step, since the declaration of war, according to American conceptions, must be decided by a congress which to date has not shown itself eager for war."

England's Vassal.
"No matter what costs, however, we must not underestimate, nor overestimate the importance of the latter. The future will show that many of our previous fears have been unfounded. Not even England's newest vassal shall deprive us of victory."

The Tages Zeitung in another typically von Reventlow editorial, declares:

"It is significant that the American note came coincidentally with the English cabinet crisis, French depression because of losses at Verdun and frustrated plans for offensive purposes. America could, if it had wished, have sent just such a note at any other time. Its arrival at this time has the appearance that Washington decided, because of England's political state and the military situation on the continent, that it must now come in to help and cheer them up. We fear that its success will be all too brief, and even among the elements will be only a moral success. That does not alter the fact, however, that this American note is not an independent thing by itself, but, according to all appearances, the time of sending and its contents is closely bound up with the wishes, desires and sufferings of the entente."

What appears to be a horse's foot is in reality its middle toe very much enlarged.

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HARDEN DEFENDS UNITED STATES

Great German Editor Out in an Amazing Editorial to His Own People.

Rotterdam, April 23.—A bomb shell has been thrown into the midst of the German-American crisis by Maximilian Harden in the form of an issue of his paper, Die Zukunft, entirely devoted to a long and amazing polemic, entitled "If I Were Wilson."

Editor Harden expressed his own views in the form of an imaginary message from President Wilson. It begins:

"Listen, mankind, to the message of a man," and Harden then proceeds to state the whole case of America against his fellow countrymen.

Following are some quotations from the issue:

"Germany accuses us of helping her enemies with war material. We have a right to do it. It is not our fault that Germany cannot be silent. Germany's industry in all modern wars, notwithstanding her neutrality, delivered to one party, and often to both, weapons and ammunition. The use of these undoubted rights of our manufacturers has brought bitter reproach from the Germans. Many of these have thought they must revenge themselves for a supposed wrong done the fatherland. Proofs of the favoring of these criminal actions lie in our archives."

Cites Parallel Case.
"I only ask Germany have allowed, during the Manchurian war, Japanese agents to work in Prussian Poland and by agitators and endangering munition factories frighten Germany into enmity against Russia?"

"Is our demand of rights not equal to that of Germany? I demand that Germany publicly disassociate herself from every comment of the foolish patriots who misuse our hospitality to use civil peace."

"I demand that Germany shall without reserve protect the life and property of American citizens at sea."

"No longer may the question of whether two great peoples shall live in friendship or enmity depend upon the whim or nerve of a young submarine commander who wishes to serve the fatherland and who only listens to conscience when it says 'Down with everything I can catch.'"

To Yield Would Not Be Weak.
"To give way would be reckoned on neither side as weakness, but only the expression of the reasonable wish of two peoples to preserve friendly intercourse. The result of a breach would be that our whole hemisphere, north and south, would be made enemies of Germany and not only for the duration of the war."

"Germany would lose all her ships lying in American harbors and have to reckon with a considerable increase in the enemy's tonnage. From the day of the breach she would have to provision Belgium herself. The whole of Holland and Scandinavia could scarcely honor for Germany supplies by sea and would become in need themselves, and give nothing more to strangers."

"Whether at such a high price the loss of power to England by lack of food and shipping could be bought, Germany alone must decide."

"That the end of the war would then depart into the dim distance is certain."

"At that moment, too, we should have a united front in America. The Germans, Irish and Austro-Hungarians in our land would at once forget everything except that they were one under the stars and stripes."

IT'S YOUR KIDNEYS
You have swollen feet and hands! Stiff, aching joints! Sharp-shooting, rheumatic pains torture you. You have aching back, pain in the lower abdomen, difficulty when urinating! Look out! These are danger signals. Trouble is with your kidneys. Uric acid poisoning, in one form or another, has set in. It may lead to dropsy or fatal Bright's disease if not checked. Get some GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules immediately. They are an old preparation, used all over the world for centuries, combining natural healing oil and herbs, well-known to physicians and used by thousands in their daily practice. The Capsules are not an experimental, make-shift "patent medicine," or "salt," whose effect is only temporary. They are a standard remedy, and act naturally, gently and quickly. But when you go to the druggist, insist on getting the pure, original Haarlem Oil in Capsules. Be sure the name GOLD MEDAL is on the box and thus protect yourself against counterfeits—Advertisement.

BRITISH PEER IN U. S.
New York, April 23.—The Earl of Limerick arrived here today on his first trip to America on the steamship St. Louis from Liverpool to visit his daughter, who is the wife of James Cox Brandy of this city.

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